COMPRESSION CHECK

HINT: If there is lack of power, excessive oil consumption or poor fuel mileage, measure the cylinder compression pressure.

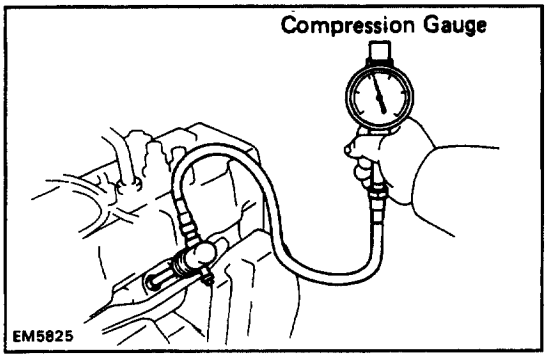
1. WARM UP ENGINE

2. REMOVE SPARK PLUGS

3. DISCONNECT DISTRIBUTOR CONNECTOR

4. DISCONNECT COLD START INJECTOR CONNECTOR

5. MEASURE CYLINDER COMPRESSION PRESSURE



(a) Insert a compression gauge into the spark plug hole.

(b) Fully open the throttle.

(c) While cranking the engine with the starter motor, measure the compression pressure.

NOTICE: This test must be done for as short a time as possible to avoid overheating of the catalytic converter.

HINT: A fully charged battery must be used to obtain at least 250 rpm.

(d) Repeat steps (a) through (c) for each cylinder.

Compression pressure:

1,177 kPa (12.0 kgf/cm2, 171 psi)

Minimum pressure:

981 kPa (10.0 kgf/cm2, 142 psi)

Difference between each cylinder:

98 kPa (1.0 kgf/cm2, 14 psi) or less

(e) If cylinder compression in one or more cylinders is low, pour a small amount of engine oil into the cylinder through the spark plug hole and repeat steps (a) through (c) for the low compression cylinder.

- If adding oil helps the compression, chances are that the piston rings and /or cylinder bore are worn or damaged.
- If pressure stays low, a valve may be sticking or seating improperly, or there may be leakage past the gasket.

6. CONNECT COLD START INJECTOR CONNECTOR

7. CONNECT DISTRIBUTOR CONNECTOR

8. INSTALL SPARK PLUGS

Torque: 18 N·m (180 kgf·cm, 13 ft·lbf)